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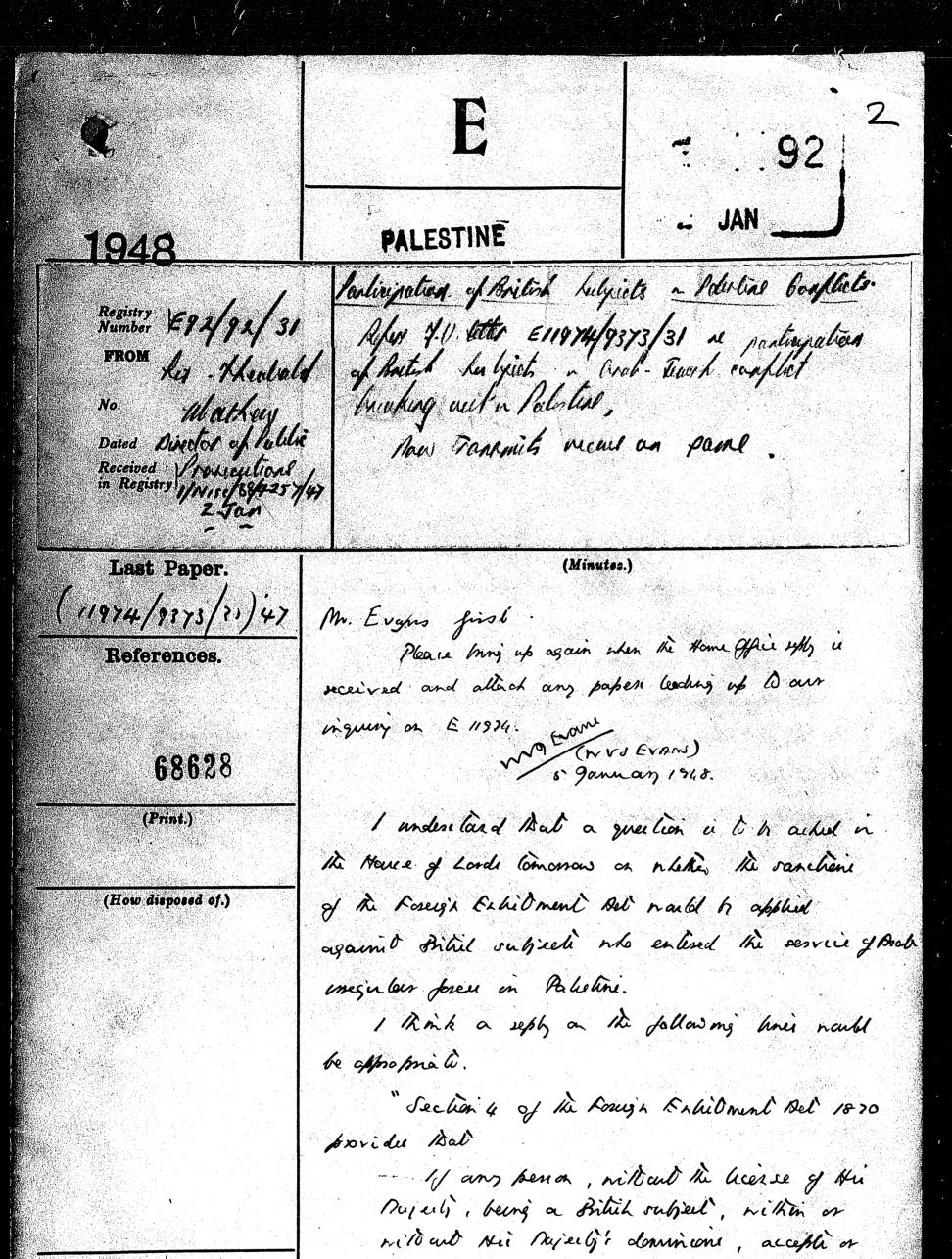
F.O.

1948

PALESTINE

FILE No. .....92........

68628



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(Action completed.)

Next Paper.

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Whe his seehen 4 apploints person aboxentail would apply to British subjects exhibing in Arab energular forces in Palestini is a legal problem which can only be selbted when a case comes before the Courts."

I have dicurred the above reggested rept with Dr. Vincero Evans of the Dept of the D. P. P. and also with Dr. Barr of the Home Office. Both considered it appropriate. So far on Dr Vincerot Evans. De dam and myself are aware there have so far been no cases before the least in which the Act has been interpreted with reference to facili rimilar to Bose respected in the question.

mild the S. P. P.'s opinion in his likes of 2rd gamman. Whether the Bet would apply to circumstance such as an environment in passyraple 2 (c) of our little on E 11974 is doubtful and would object on the precise facts of each particular case. If ever me have to consider such cases in it a view to prosecution the case of R v Cashin 1570 C.R. 4 P.C. might unfully he expended.

Draft ansur passes D C.O. by telephones H.B. 19/

E 92

ES

2 JAN

2nd January, 1948.

Our Reference: 1/Misc/88/4257/47. Your Reference: E.11974/9373/31.

#### Confidential

Sir,

I have received and have considered the matters raised in your letter of December 17th.

2. In my opinion the question whether a British subject taking part in an Arab-Jewish conflict commits an offence depends upon whether his conduct contravenes the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870.

The common law high misdemeanour of entering into the service of a foreign state without the leave of the King is, as I understand the law, based upon the theory of allegiance, and it appears not to have been an offence at common law for British subjects to enter into the service of belligerent powers at peace with His Majesty unless the act involved a breach of duty to the King.

In any event, generally speaking, the common law ought not to be invoked to extend the ambit of the criminal law in a field in which the Legislature has defined by statute what conduct constitutes an offence.

3. To establish an offence under sec. 4 of the Foreign Enlistment Act the prosecution have to prove that the enlistment was "in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with His Majesty."

Sec. 30 of the same Act defines a foreign state in the following terms:- "Foreign State" includes any foreign prince, colony, province or part of any province or people, or any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province or part of any province or people.

A court has, therefore, to be satisfied by evidence that the belligerent force concerned was exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over some part of any province or people. Recognition

D PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WIT SSION OF THE PUBLIC FICE, LONDON Although a court will take judicial notice of the existence of a foreign state recognised by His Majesty's Government, in my opinion it would still be open to the prosecution, even where there is no such recognition, to establish as a fact that a particular person or persons constitute a "foreign state" within the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

At first sight it may appear somewhat anomalous that an insurgent force may be "a foreign state at peace with His Majesty" so that enlistment in the service of a government at war with the insurgents becomes an offence, but I consider that this is the clear effect of the sections quoted above, provided that the force is not engaged in hostilities against His Majesty and can be proved to be exercising or purporting to exercise power of government over any territory.

- Again, in my opinion, this is a question of fact, and a declaration of war is not an essential ingredient. In the case of R. v. Carlin (L.R. 3. P.C. p.283) it was held that a body of insurgents acting together and undertaking and conducting hostilities constitute a foreign state at war. Reference may also be made on this point to the "Eliza Ann" (1 Dodson p.247) and to the "Teutonia" (4 L.R. P.C. p.179).
- 5. It follows that, in my opinion, in the circumstances outlined in paragraph 2, (a) and (b) of your letter both the Jewish and Arab states would be "a foreign state at peace with His Majesty" within the meaning of sec. 4 of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that, in the event of hostilities between these states, it would be an offence for a British subject to enter into the military or naval service of either side.

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As to the situation visualised in paragraph 2 (c) I would be of the same opinion if it could be established that the belligerents were exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any territory or people.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Theolie Mathe

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, S.W.l.

71/6862

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/2 bul Blasters W.D. encs) Marza BRS . Stocker 2012 biv. a.s. This paper returned to m D. day, 9 han ananged a meeting in Mr. Fitzmauries (to bearing modify room at 3 victorh next Monday, the 8th March. 473 ecly 3/ Mr. Burges Fitzmainie I have another meeting, but I do not Hinh my fresence is indipensable. A. how su separate \$.3 record of meeting (9 han also informer An Ford, anada House).

STATE OF STA

Minutes.

9. P.P. P. allen, Hame Applie L. WiReeley 23/3.

7 S.B. 14/4

FO 371/68828

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

Tel. No.: WHItehall 8100



Our Ref. 934,184/2.

Your Ref. E 11974/9373/31.

Dear Burrows.

- Wer 8

HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

1 26th January, 1948.

E\_1259

You sent us on 17th December an official letter about certain questions arising under the foreign Addistrect Act, 1870, in the event of an Arab-Jewish conflict breaking out in Palestine after the termination of the British Mandate.

We have seen a copy of the letter which the Director of Public Prosecutions sent to you on 2nd January, and we are in general agreement with the views expressed in that letter on the legal points at issue.

This correspondence relates to what the position would be in the event of certain hypothetical developments. Are there not some grounds, however, for trying to co-ordinate now the policy of the various Departments on questions which are arising on for example the collection of names of potential volunteers by Arab organisations? I see that Lord Listowel made a statement on this point in the Debate in the House of Lords on Palestine on 20th January (Official Report, cols: 494-495). The Home Secretary had to answer a Question by Mr. Gallacher on 22nd January about the activities of an Arab organisation in London (Official Report, col. 60); and I see from the newspapers that the War Office have apparently issued a statement about exofficers and men who are thinking of volunteering to fight for the Arabs in Palestine which not only reminds them that no soldier of the 1939-45 war has yet been demobilised, but goes on to refer to the provisions of the Foreign Ehlistment act, 1870.

It seems to us that there is considerable risk of misunderstanding and confusion if a variety of Departments are going to make statements on this matter which are perhaps not altogether consistent one with the other, and it seems that one Minister

B.A.B. Burrows, Esq., S.W. 1.

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2.9 JAN 1948

only should abswer Questions on this subject.

It is likely that questions of this kind will crop up with, increasing frequency in the next few months and bettings yet would consider (a) whether the Foreign Office should not take a general responsibility for dealing with questions of this kind, and (b) if so, whether it would not be right, in consultation with the various departments that appear to be concerned, to try and settle what the policy should be to deal with these current problems.

Yours sincerely,

Rhip Ollen

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FOREIGN OFFICE. s.w.1.

Registry No. **E.1**259/92/31

Dyloft. letter to

(From Mr. Burrows)

74.13 eeley 19)

Mr. Allen, Home Office,

HB

Top Secret.

Confidential. Restricted.

Open.

February, 1948.

Martin at the Colonial Office and Hamilton at the War Office.

Thank you for your letter of the 26th January, No.934, 184/2, on the applicability of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 and to the possible participation of British subjects in an Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine. I agree that it would be useful for the interested Departments to coordinate their ideas on this subject, and I suggest that we might hold a meeting for this purpose together with representatives of the Colonial Office and the War Office. Thereafter I think it would probably be for the Foreign Office to accept responsibility for ensuring that the line laid down at the meeting is maintained, but we should like to leave this question also for decision at the meeting. I will suggest a time by telephone as soon as possible.

I am sending copies of this letter to

A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

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POREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

25th Pebruary, 1948.

(E 1259/92/31)

Dear all

Thank you for your letter of the 26th January, No. 934, 184/2, on the applicability of the Percips Antichment Act of 1870 to the pensible perticipation of British subjects in an Managemental conflict in Palestine. I agree that it would be meetal for the interested Departments to countinate their ideas on this subject, and I suggest that we might hold a meeting for this purpose together with representatives of the goolonial Ordice and the Way Ordice. Therefore I think it would probably be for the Porcips Ordice to easept responsibility for ensuring that the line laid down at the meeting is maintained, but we should like to leave this question also for decision at the meeting. I will suggest a time by telephone as soon as possible.

I am sending copies of your leater and of my reply to Martin at the Colonial Office and Bamilton at the War Office.

Jours smeerel

(M(B.A.B. Berrows)

P. Allen, Req., Home Office.

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18 mars 18/4. Confidential. I emlore a upy of the M. Allen, H.O. perord while has her made y (for Par Beeley) the meeting nearly held in Filzmannies poon him to discuss th applicability of the Foreign PECEIVED IN Enlistment Act \$ 1 present and DIVISION. foresæelle situation in Pelistine. 17 MAR 1948 If you will no doubt let me know if you wish to suggest any tyins, as in amundment of the read. I am sending copies of this magget, c.o. ig Stirking, office g JA.6 botter with its enclosure to futale Shirling, and therting who will no M. Kenting W.O duto also suggest amountment of they third it necessary.

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POSETGE OFFICE, S.R.L. 18th March, 1948.

(2 1889/98/81) 

Yours sincerely (E. Beller)

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#### ENLISTMENT IN PALESTINIAN FORCES

Record of a Meeting held at the Foreign Office on 8th March, 1948.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the Home Office, Colonial Office, War Office and Judge Advocate-General, and also by Mr. Beeley, Mr. Evans (part of the time) and Mr. Fitzmaurice of the Foreign Office. The conclusions which emerged can be summarised as follows:-

for the work desired and we see the contract of the contract of the world before the

which is the can be no doubt that the Foreign Enlistment Act, which is the only relevant piece of legislation, has no application to the case of Palestine so long as Palestine continues to be under our administration. There is therefore at present no legal power to prevent persons enlisting in any Palestinian bands or organisations.

- (2) On the assumption that after the withdrawal of our administration a situation arises in which there can be said to be two sets of rival forces in Palestine contending with each other, then, on the rather peculiar definitions contained in the Foreign Enlistments Act, the Act will be applicable to enlistment in either of these forces.
- (3) The Act does not have any retrospective operation; consequently it would not be possible to proceed, after the withdrawal of our administration against somebody who had accepted service before that date with Jewish or Arab organisations.
- (4) In view of the shortness of time between now and the withdrawal of our administration it did not seem either necessary or desirable to introduce any special legislation to prevent enlistment at the present stage. After the withdrawal, if there exists a situation in Palestine in which it is undesirable for a British subjects to enlist there, this situation will of itself be of a character to make the Act applicable.
- (5) It follows that there was nothing we could do at present to prevent recruitment in this country or the opening of recruiting offices, but it would be possible to take such extrapy when the Act became applicable.
- (6) It was pointed out that even when the Act is theoretica applicable it is not as a rule very effective, as was discove in the case of the Spanish Civil War, because there is very seldom any means of proving in advance that persons have accesservice in foreign forces or are leaving this country with it to do so. There is, in fact, nothing in the Act to prevent persons (unless they do so in the form of an actual hostile expedition) from leaving this country and proceeding abroad the ordinary way. After that there is of course nothing prevent them from making their way to Palestine and enlisting there. This will of course, render them liable to prosecunder the Act, but such prosecution can only take place who subsequently return here and the prospect of it will have deterrent effect.
- (7) On the other hand, it would be possible to prevered recruitment in this country once the Act is applicable close down the recruiting offices because recruitment inducing persons to accept service in foreign forces, itself an offence under the Act. Apart from this the be little effective that could be done when the Act is

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appli

applicable other than issue of warnings that persons enlisting in Palestine will render themselves liable to prosecution and that masters of vessels which knowingly carry such persons may also be liable. If it were desirable to tighten up the position special legislation would be necessary, but it was not easy to see how such legislation could really be more effective on these particular points than the Foreign Enlistment Act already was. There would always be the difficulty that you could not prevent persons leaving this country for an ostensibly innocent destination.

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(8) It is agreed that the Home Office and Foreign Office should keep in close touch on the matter, particularly with regard to any question of actual prosecutions which might arise after the termination of our administration.

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Your Ref ..... E. 1259/92/31.

HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

28th March, 1948.

1259/92 31

INDEXE

Dear Bealey,

3 1 MAR 1948

Thank you for your letter of 22nd March enclosing a note of the meeting about Ralestine and the Foreign Enlistment Act.

The only comment I have is that there might be something to be said for adding a paragraph at the end to say that it was agreed that the Foreign Office should take responsibility for dealing with Parliamentary Questions and other enquiries about the general policy involved.

Yours sincerely,

Reip Helen

H. Beeley, Esq., Foreign Office, S.W. 1. 371/63828

COLONIAL OFFICE,

CHURCH HOUSE,

GREAT SMITH STREET, S.W. 1.

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Foreign Secretary.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the minute to you from the Minister of Defence of the 27th April about British officers serving with the Arab Legion, I enclose a note on the three officers who are on the pensionable establishment of the Palestine Government. On the dissolution of the Palestine Administration it will be open to these officers to leave the Colonial Service, drawing compensation benefits which are accorded to officers of the Palestine Government who do not wish to be considered for other posts in the Service. As they will all have periods of leave due to them, their nominal service with the Palestine Government will continue beyond the 15th May. As far as the intentions of the three officers are known it is believed that they would wish to continue service with the Transjordan Government on direct agreement with that Government. In these circumstances they would be required to terminate their appointments in the Colonial Service.

### 2. I therefore recommend:

- (a) That if the Transjordan Government require the services of these officers after the termination of the Mandate their continued service would only be permissible on direct engagement with the Transjordan Government and not on secondment from the Colonial Service.
- (b) That, if King Abdullah directs the Arab Legion to conduct operations in Palestine, Hi Majesty's Minister, Amman, should request to Transjordan Government to permit Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Lash to proceed on leave until their nominal employment by the Government of Palestine has been terminated and their position has been regularised or else, if the proposal of the Minister of Defence is accepted, restrict their employment in the manner prescribed for British Army Officers serving with the Arab Legion, while Brigadier Glubb, (who could not in such circumstances appropriately remain in Transjordan) should at once proceed on leave.
- 3. I should see no objection to consulting Sir Alec Kirkbride, if time permits, before final instructions in this sense are given.
- 4. I am sending a copy of this minute and its enclosure to Alexander.

(Intld.) L.

28th April, 1948.

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## TRANSJORDAN ARAB LEGION.

# OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE ARAB LEGION WHO ARE, ON THE PALESTINE PENSIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT.

There are three officers in this category: they are as follows:-

1. Brigadier J.B. Glubb, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who is Commanding Officer of the Arab Legion.

Date of birth: 16th April, 1897.

He was appointed Administrative Officer on the Palestine pensionable establishment on the 1st November, 1930, and seconded to Transjordan from the same date. He was appointed Officer Commanding the Arab Legion on the 24th June, 1939.

On the termination of the Mandate for Palestine and the withdrawal of the British Administration, Brigadier Glubb will be eligible to retire from the Palestine service taking pension due to him.

2. Mr. R.J.C. Broadhurst, Deputy Commander, Arab Legion.

Date of birth: 25th December, 1906.

He was appointed British Inspector, Palestine Police Force, on the 1st April, 1926, and subsequently Superintendent of Police on the 24th March, 1944. Mr. Broadhurst is a member of the Palestine Administration and a member of the Colonial Police Service on secondment to Transjordan.

He would be eligible on the withdrawal of the British Administration on the termination of the Mandate for Palestine to opt to remain in the Colonial Service or to retire from the Service taking compensation terms.

3. Mr. N.O. Lash, O.B.E.

Date of birth: 4th June, 1908.

This officer joined the Arab Legion on the 1st May, 1939, from which date he was posted to the Palestine Government Service for the purposes of pension. He holds the substantive post of Superintendent of Police, Palestine.

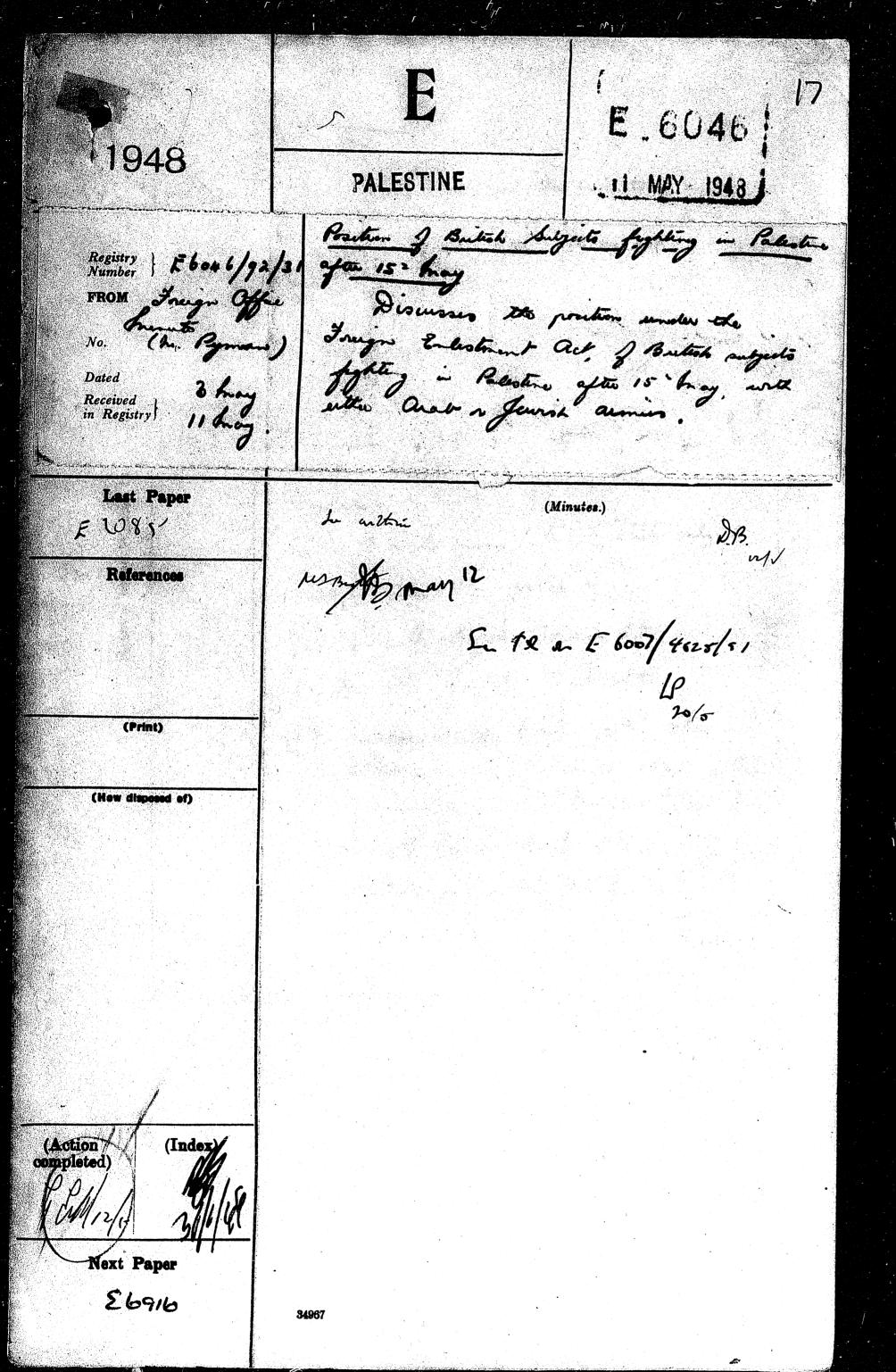
He would be eligible on the withdrawal of the British Administration on the termination of the Mandate for Palestine to opt to remain in the Colonial Service or to retire from the Service taking compensation terms.

Mr. Lash has, however, never served under the Palestine Government Administration and there is no obligation to find him an appointment elsewhere, even if he would accept one.

I understand, however, that all three officers have expressed a wish to continue to serve with the Transjordan Government on agreement with that Government, in which case their pension rights with the alestine Government would cease, although they would in each case be eligible for compensation terms accorded to officers of the Palestine Government.

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ii <u>WAY 1948</u>

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Lilit. fr

Arabs./

If I understand correctly I am asked to advise

as to the position under the Foreign Enlistment Act in the event of a Jewish State in Palestine being proclaimed by certain Jews and an Arab State in Palestine being proclaimed by certain

Asia?

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It is a little difficult to determine how the Act would apply in such hypothetical cases. All the circumstances would have to be taken into consideration in deciding whether there were two foreign states involved within the definition of "foreign state" in Article 30. I think in the event supposed there almost certainly would be and the Act would be applicable to enlistment in the forces of either the proclaimed Jewish State or the proclaimed Arab State or of any other Arab State engaged in hostilities against the proclaimed Jewish State. See in this connection paragraph 2 of the minutes of the meeting of the 8th March.

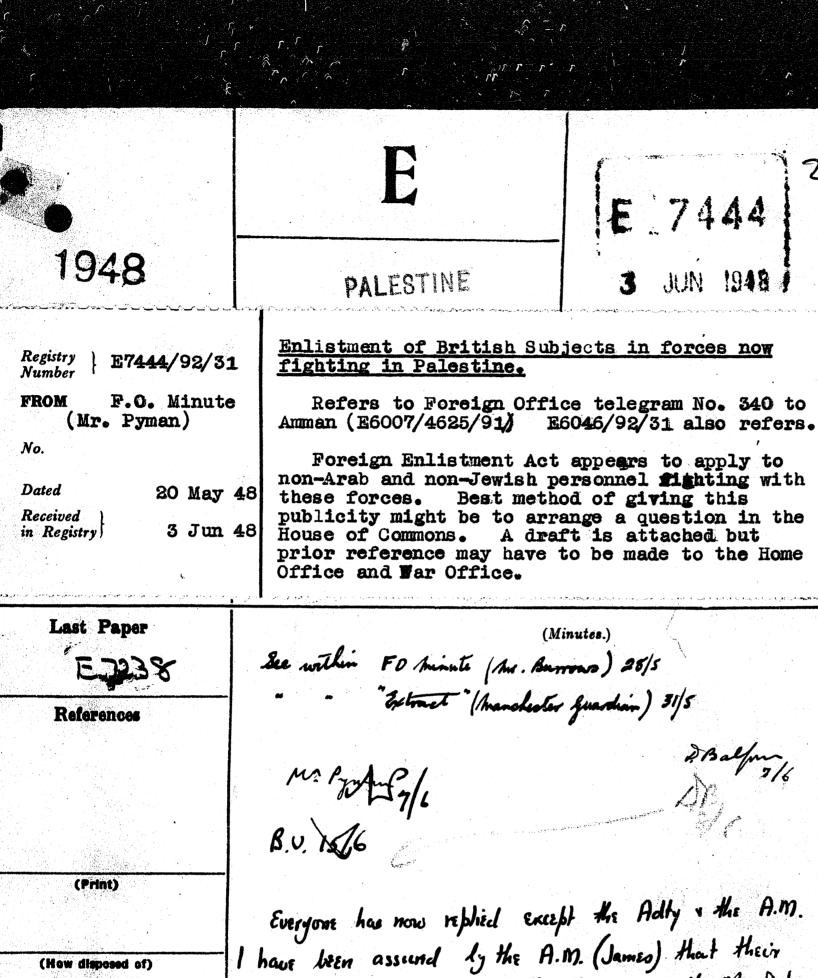
- I imagine that the British officers serving with the Arab Legion are given some sort of authority to do so. If they are and the Arab Legion becomes engaged in hostilities against a friendly State within the meaning of the Act it might be desirable to inform the officers that their authority is terminated.
- Article 33 of the Act could not, in my opinion, have the meaning which Mr. Pyman suggests. It refers, I think, only to persons given leave or license under some other enactment.

(W.V.J. Evans) 5th May, 1948.

After futur discussion with 10. Evans I submit - Left the to American. L.F.L. Pyron 665 Til. servi SASS

	TREATY AND NATIONALITY DEPT.	(Security Grading—to be Up-graded Where Appropriate)
1948	PALESTINE	E744
E744 92 31	SUBJECT: ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FORCES NOW FIGHTING IN PALESTINE	
Dated Received	Encloses Copy of: Rel	ferences and Relevant Papers:
(Outward Action)	S. S.	
(Printing Instructions)  (Referred to Legal Adviser)		
(Action completed) (Main Indexed)		

Week.



I have been assured by the A.M. (James) that their views an fully covered by the letter from the My. Defence (E. 7996) , by the Adty (Dolds) that their lordships will

entirely reasonable amendments. The first is the "or engagement after the of the aft: reply. This word commission' line 5. follows the wording of the foreign enlistment act 1 means that other ranks will be covered as well as commissioned officen. The second is the substitution of the words "armed forces" for "military senices" in The Penultimate line of the dfl. reply as we are not

have no comments to offer. Almost all the replies favorer two minor a 1 think same line, as all theres services will then to covered. In addition the C.R.O. wd: like us to insert the words "in the United Kingdom" after "H.M. Government in The /responsible

Next Paper

WIDES.

M.0.

A.M.

(Action completed)

E 7769

also 1 feel le be an entirely reasonable amendment.

Them seems to be a considerable amount of distribuce about inserting the words date of May 15th in the drast reply. Most defaut ments seem to feel that this is a question for the courts to decide, and that although they was not proceed assist anyone who accepted an engagement before May 15th, the insertion of the words May 15th in the reply might place them in an invidious position as regards these who accept such engagements between May 15th of the issue of a public warning. One way right round this distribly might be for the issue of the public warning to be arranged if this has not already been done.

The ld: Chanceller's office wed: like us to bowe out the second para: of the aft: reply altogether; but I feel that this was added for obnious reasons of wh: his arguments in no way dispose. The Minster of Defence, supported by the W.O. wed: the prefer us to drop the question altogether. But I do not teel as he does that Mr. Swinplers'. Mr. Plats. Mills' questions of 26th May . The answers to Rem (see attached Hausard) cover the required sound. I think m/Def: . W.O. auxiety is primorily about British among officers seconded to arab armices; . I feel that we may tairly safely around hem that officers seconded by H.M. G. do not come under the terms of the porign entistment act.

I have rayhed in the proposed minior amendments in pencil on the Hp death within

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/and

as soon as there is a finalized version. I propose that I or someone class clear it by telephone with all concerned. This wide also, incidentally, give. No lostly White ar Appenheuity is give the Commonwealth South: advance notice of the proposed question a answer.

[Another transcere.]

The Security Council resolution calls on us not to introduce fighting personnel into Palestine. We are bound therefore, I think, to take any steps that are open to us to prevent volunteers from going to join the forces of either side. We must therefore take steps to declare the Foreign Enlistment Act applicable to people who go off to fight for either side. This disposes of the contention at the Ministry of Defence and the Air Ministry (and the War Office) that it would be better not to make any announcement at all.

As regards the date on which our announcement will be considered to have made the Foreign Bulistment Act applicable to enlistment in forces of either side in Palestine, I think that it would be extremely unfair to any individuals who may, since May 15th, have gome off to join the forces of either side, to declare the date to be the 15th May. It may be that no Department would wish to prosecute anyone who joined either side between the 15th May and the date of our public announcement but the individuals concerned will not know this and it is not fair that they should feel that a criminal prosecution may be outstanding against them. I should therefore like to leave out the words from the 15th May onwards in the proposed draft reply and arrange for a supplementary on the following lines:-

Question.
From what date will persons who despite this announcement take service with the armed forces of either side be prosecuted?

#### Suggested Answer.

From the date of this announcement.

There is a point of some substance in the War Office reply (E 8136/92/31). They state that they understand that we are confident that the Act will not operate

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against any British officers seconded to the Arab Legion either before or after the 15th May. They derive this impression presumably from the provision in the Foreign Enlistment Act that British Subjects are not liable to penalties under the Act if they take service with the State concerned with the leave and licence of His Majesty. Secondment by the War Office to the Arab Legion would be taking service with King Abdullah with the leave and licence of His Majesty. This is a point which should be confirmed by our Legal Advisers.

The Director of Public Prosecutions (E 770/92/31) bases his opinion that the proposed reply states the legal position accurately on the assumption that the present position in Palestine is covered by 2(b) or 2(e) of our letter in E 11974/9373/31 of 1947. It seems to me that the situation there is covered, though only partially by 2(b).

We can I think accept all the minor amendments summarised by Mr. Thirkell in the second paragraph of his minute.

PAR Mark a sentent senior of the

Liet Pom

(L.F.L. Pyman) 19th June, 1948.

Comprehensive minte for submission.

Lam however doubtful whether in present circs the minute should recommend the minute should recommend the lines proposed.

Since the cease-fire came into force hostilities are presumably not

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Minutes

not taking flare with the 23 meaning of the out of it might be valter underwith to it might that they were necessarily going to do to again.

HBB-1000

1. I think it is at least doubtful whether the cease-fire makes any difference to the application of the Act. Though actual fighting is suspended the truce is at the moment temporary only and a truce really presupposes a state of war. However, it does add one more doubt as to the application of the Act to the present circumstances in Palestine.

As to whether an inspired question on the lines suggested is now opportune, a public announcement is not legally necessary to bring the Act into effect in the United Kingdom in respect of any situation though, owing to the doubts which the wording of the Act may raise in people's minds regarding its applicability to the particular case, it is, I believe, considered that it would be unfair, in circumstances in which doubt may exist, to prosecute anyone without the issue of some sort of public series Whether a public waring should be given, therefore, depends mostly on whether a situation has arisen in which it may be desirable to prosecute, or deter persons by a maring that they are liable to prosecution. In this connection our obligations to the United Nations are relevant. An "inspired question" might also be desirable to forestall a less conveniently worded question. Unless there is a case of necessity for the action proposed it might be better, for political reasons and because of the doubts that exist anyway as to the applicability of the Act and of the practical difficulties of actually enforcing it despite a public mains, to postpone action until it really becomes urgent.

3,

- As regards the text of the draft reply:
  - (a) I agree that the words "from the 15th May, 1948 onwards" may be deleted. The point that the Act does not apply to persons who accepted a commission or engagement before the outbreak of hostilities is adequately covered by the last sentence of the first paragraph. I do not think the reply could be interpreted as an undertaking by the Government to prosecute.
  - (b) I agree with the other amendments.

(c) I agree that it is better to retain the second

paragraph.

(d) It is tot very clear that the question and upto refer to bestone servery in the forces of transjointer we have states and co. letter. To meet the difficulty / I do not much like the supplementary question and suggest the answer proposed by Mr. Pyman, because (a) it seems to be dilling declaration of an amensty as regards persons who accepted a commission or engagement before the announcement; (b) it implies that the public announcement legally affects the substitute of position, while whi we'so.

I must confess that I have some doubt as to whether the Act might technically apply to a British officer seconded to the Arab Legion after the 15th May. Article IV applies to any British subject who:

> (a) without the licence of His Majesty (b) accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of another foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with His Majesty.

Article XV provides how a licence by His Majesty is to be granted for the purposes of the Act. It says"a licence by His Majesty shall be under the sign manual of His Majesty, or by signified by Order in Council or by proclamation of His Majesty. " The Act would, therefore, techincally apply to a seconded British officer unless His Majesty had given a licence in accordance with Article XV or unless a secondment does not involve acceptance of any commission or engagement in the Arab Legion. However, it is entirely within the discretion of the Crown whether to prosecute person who has committed an offence under the Act, and I think we can be certain that no British officer seconded to the Arab Legion would, in fact, be prosecuted.

> (W. V. J. Evans) 23rd June, 1948

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Please see Roral of 1948

telegram No. 340 to Amman within L 5 6007 /4625/11

Hostilities are at present certainly going on between the forces of the self-styled Jewish State and certain Arab deverments. The Foreign Enlistment Act would therefore appear to apply to persons who from now onwards go off to fight on either side. It might be as well to let this be known and probably the best way of doing so would be to arrange for a private notice question in the House of Commons.

I attach a draft which might serve as a basis of discussion. It will be necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Home Office and, I think, of the War Office in our action.

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L.F.L. Pyan

(L.F.L. Pyman)

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Down Act does apply to a Girl Wan, that is traking between a party a station of another station party a station of party the same state.

2) Advelaration of belliqueing by Homes is not necessary for a state govern't In the purpose the Act a Exist.

3) British subjects who dis bler the provisions of the Act have us claim to Michael help a probablion about.

4) me Actapphies totalo Conia.

s) In the case of Spani, it was decided to issue a notice that the Act applied to purms fighting there

b) The purties of white or not pursons who rulisted before the issue of the orse unlied of the presented while while was answered to be under the Act was answered to be provided.

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under the Act who had substed before the notice was published.

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PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE Reference: 371/68828

Draft Parliamentary Question.

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 are held to apply to British Subjects who participate in hostilities in Palestine between forces serving the self styled Jewish State and those serving centain Arab Covernments.

### Draft Reply.

terms of this act to apply to persons who from the 15th May, 1948, onwards accept or agree to accept any commission in the military service either of the Jewish or Arab authorities in Palestine. I am advised that it is doubtful if the Act applies to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities. I should like to add that the fact that the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way recognition by His Majesty's Government of the Jewish State which has been proclaimed in Palestine. "

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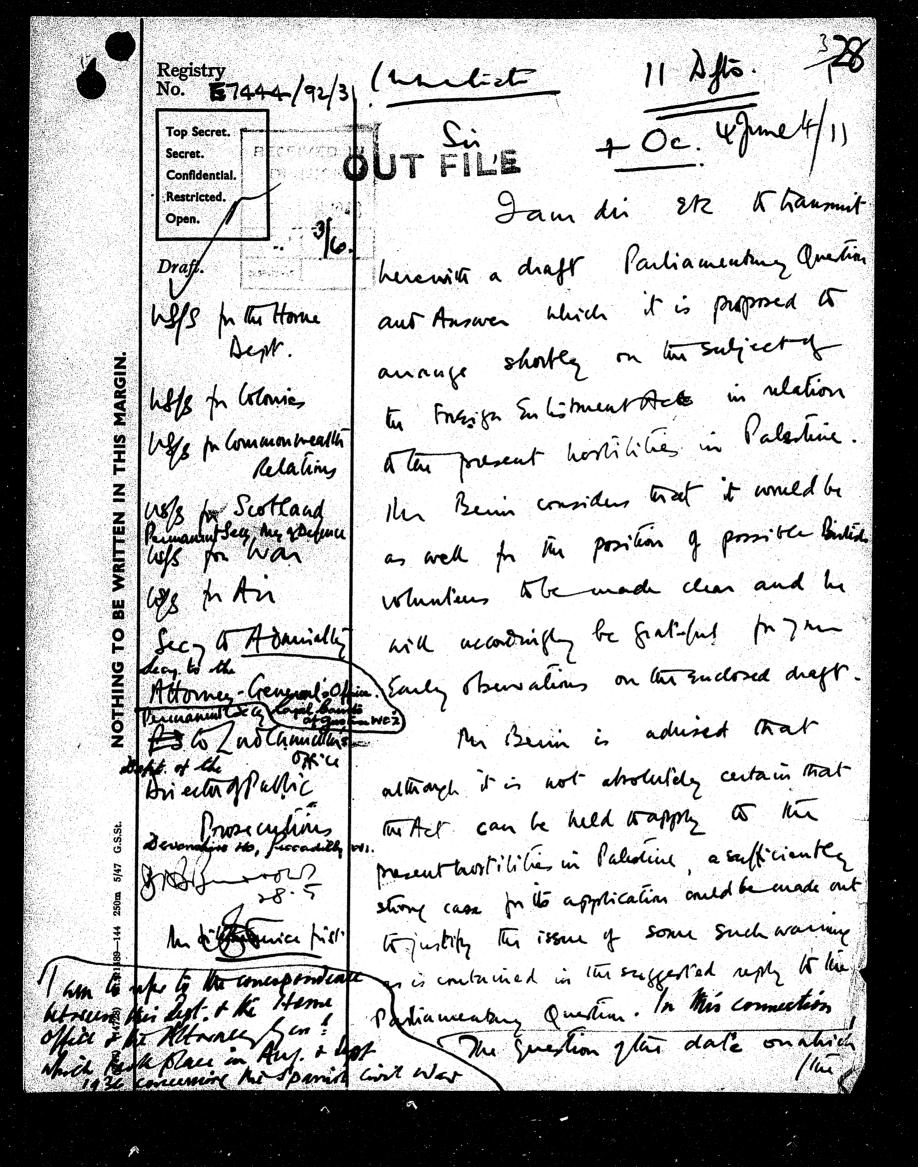
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IGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE DUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH-ERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC D OFFICE, LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1.

4th June, 1948.

Immediate

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bevin to transmit herewith a draft Parliamentary Question and Answer which it is proposed to arrange shortly on the subject of the Foreign Enlistment Act in relation to the present hostilities in Palestine. Mr. Bevin considers that it would be as well for the position of possible British volunteers to be made clear and he will accordingly be grateful for your early observations on the enclosed draft.

- 2. Mr. Bevin is advised that although it is not absolutely certain that the Act can be held to apply to the present hostilities in Palestine, a sufficiently strong case for its application could be made out to justify the issue of some such warning as is contained in the suggested reply to the Parliamentary Question. In this connexion I am to refer to the correspondence between this department and the Home Office and the Attorney-General which took place in August and September 1936 concerning the Spanish Civil War.
- 3. The question of the date on which the Act shall be held to apply is open to some question. 15th May the date of the termination of the British Mandate in Palestine and the start of the armed intervention by the Arab States has been inserted in the draft. But in the case of the Spanish Civil war, the operative date (in 1937.) was that on which the public notice was issued in the press. I am to ask that you will give your views on this point.

4. A similar letter is being sent to the Colonial Office

Home Office. Commonwealth Relations Office Scottish Office Ministry of Defence. war Office Air Ministry Admiralty Attorney-General's Office Lord Chancellor's Office Public Prosecutions Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed S. G.S. BEITH Ja BAB. BURROWS The Under Secretary of State, Home Office The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office The Under Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office The Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence The Under Secretary of State, > = neply necessed War Office The Under Secretary of State for Air, Air Ministry o The Secretary of the Admiralty The Secretary to the Attorney-General's Office Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Office The Director of Public Prosecutions.

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### Draft Parliamentary Question

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 are held to apply to British subjects who participate in hostilities in Palestine between forces serving the Arab and Jewish authorities there.

#### Draft Reply

Yes, sir. I am advised that the terms of this Act do in present circumstances apply to persons who, from the 15th May, 1946, onwards, accept or agree to accept any commission in the military services either of the Jewish or of the Arab authorities in Palestine. I am advised that the act does not apply to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities.

The act is worded in such a way as to make it applicable to cases of hostilities between rival factions in foreign territory. Consequently, the fact that it may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way implies recognition by His Majesty's Government of the Jewish State which has been proclaimed in Palestine.

# Draft Parliamentary Question.

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 are held to apply to British subjects who participate in hostilities in Palestine between forces serving the Arab and Jewish authorities there.

# Draft Reply.

Yes, sir. I am advised that the terms of this Act do in present circumstances apply to persons who, from the 15th May, 1948, onwards, accept or agree to accept any commission in the military services either of the Jewish or of the Arab authorities in Palestine. I am advised that the Act does not apply to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities.

The Act is worded in such a way as to make it applicable to cases of hostilities between rival factions in foreign territory. Consequently, the fact that it may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way implies recognition by H.M.G. of the Jewish State which has been proclaimed in Palestine.

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# Draft Parliamentary Question.

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment, Act of 1870 are held to apply to British subjects who participate in hostilities in Palestine between forces serving the Arab and Jewish authorities there.

## Draft Reply.

Yes, sir. I am advised that the terms of this Act do in present circumstances apply to persons who, from the 15th May, 1948, onwards, accept or agree to accept any commission in the military services either of the Jewish or of the Arab authorities in Palestine. I am advised that the Act does not apply to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities.

The Act is worded in such a way as to make it applicable to cases of hostilities between rival factions in foreign territory. Consequently, the fact that it may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way implies recognition by H.M.G. of the Jewish State which has been proclaimed in Palestine.

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#### DRAFT PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

To ask the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the
Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 are held to
apply to British subjects who participate in
hostilities in Palestine between forces serving
the Arab and Jewish authorities.

#### DRAFT REPLY

Yes, Sir. I am advised that the terms of this Act do in present circumstances apply to persons who accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the armed forces either of the Jewish or of the Arab authorities involved in the hostilities. I am advised that the Act does not apply to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities.

The Act applies to cases of hostilities between rival factions in foreign territory. Consequently, the fact that it may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way implies recognition by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the Jewish State which has been proclaimed in Palestine.

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OUTFILE

(E 7444/92/31)

### Draft Parliamentary Question

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 are held to apply to British subjects who participate in hostilities in Palestine between forces serving the Arab and Jewish authorities there.

#### Draft Reply

Yes, sir. I am advised that the terms of this act do in present circumstances apply to persons who, from the 15th May, 1948, onwards, accept or agree to accept any commission in the military services either of the Jewish or of the Arab mrolred in the Korkkilder authorities Landertine. I am advised that the act does not apply to persons already serving in such forces before the outbreak of hostilities.

make it applies to cases of hostilities between rival factions in foreign territory. Consequently, the fact that it may be held to apply to certain persons in present circumstances in no way implies recognition by His Majesty's Government of the Jewish

State which has been proclaimed in Palestine.

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Mr Breley.

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"If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly state, or whether a British subject or not within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign state as aforesaid, -

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour."

2. On the 4th June we sent out to Government Departments concerned the draft of a Parliamentary Question and answer which it was proposed to arrange in the House about the application of the Foreign Enlistment Act to the hostilities which were then in progress in Palestine. As a result of subsequent correspondence, a number of minor amendments were made to this P.Q. and answer which are incorporated in the redraft now submitted. The question was, at this time, lent additional emphasis by the Security Council Resolution calling on us not to introduce fighting personnel into Palestine.

We must now consider whether this is in fact a good moment for this P.Q. to take place In a minute in E 7444 attached, Mr. Burrows doubts whether it would be opportune, as there is a cease-fire in force and hostilities are not taking place within the terms of the Act, and it is perhaps rather undesirable to suggest that they might do so again. Mr. Evans, in a minute on the same jacket, points out that the existence of a cease-fire also supposes a state of war and that to this extent the Act still applies, but he also agrees that this is not perhaps an opportune moment for the subject to be raised, and suggests that it might be better to postpone action until such time as the application of the Act may again become an urgent question.

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4. Should lt; however, be decided to go ahead with the proposed P.Q. and answer, we should then have to decide the date from which the enforcement of the Act is to take place and whether the issue of a public . warning is necessary. . In fact the Act would apply from the 15th May, the date on which fighting started, but it is doubtful, in view of the obvious unfairness of such a course, whether the Courts would prosecute anyone who infringed the terms of the Act before a P.Q. had been asked or a public warning issued. Mr. Evans suggests in his minute that the issue of a public warning might, like the proposed P.Q. and answer, be left until the situation may again demand it. and the first that we are also as the first of the second

5. If adopted, the revised version of the proposed P.Q. and answer would have to be cleared again with the Government Departments who were originally consulted. and the state of t

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Any comminication on the subject of this lietter should be addressed to:

THE ER SECRETARY
OF E,
HOME OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.I
and the following number quoted—

934,184/10.

Your Ref E 7444/92/31.

7444

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary
Ede to refer to your letter of 4th June,
with which was transmitted a draft
Parliamentary Question and answer on the
aubject of the application of the
Foreign Enlistment Act to the present
hostilities in Palestine.

Mr. Ede is in general agreement with the amendments suggested by the Director of Public Prosecutions in his letter of 9th June. He considers, however, that it would be better to omit from the answer the words "from the 15th Mayjonwards", since it is a matter for the courts to decide whether on the date when the engagement was entered into the circumstances were such that the Act applied.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Phelip Allen

E. DINN. PIsage

enter. a.a.

16th June, 1948.

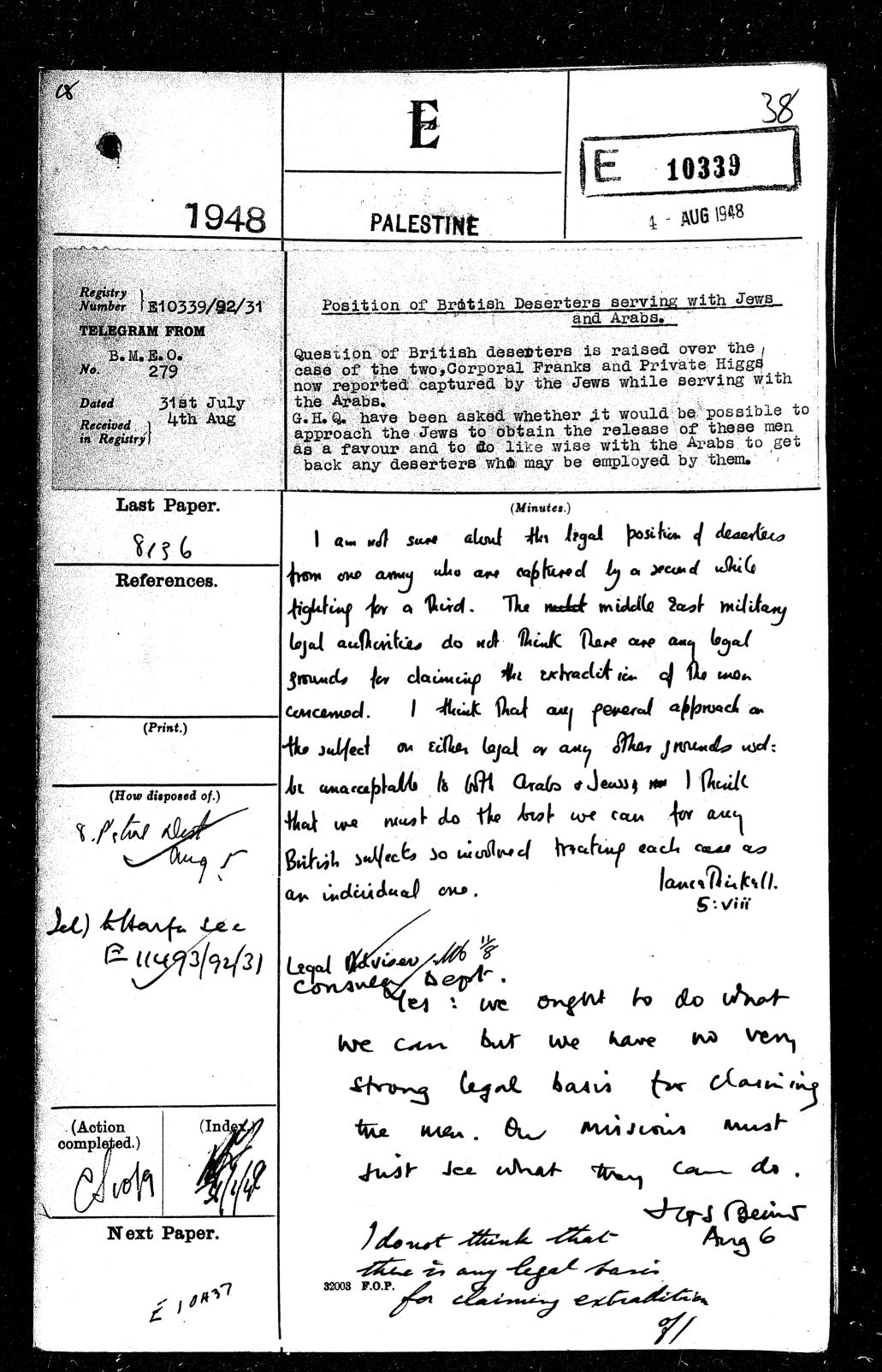
HOME OFFICE, 17:VI

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

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no question of an extradition thenty with the Jews and however, it is mulikely that the officer of which there men of the type might be account would fall within the offences of any extradition treaty which we may have with the free State.

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I have spoken to W.O. (Capt: MAUDE SLO 3477 XH440) who say that they agree that there are no logal Stounds for the extradition of these two men; but That their party under-secutary wed: like to see Them returned, With so that disciplinary action ran be taken against them & because They are British sulfects. I suspect we eak Ar. MAKKIOTT whiles he thinks any useful purpose wet: be served by his making an informal approach to the fews asking that These two man be returned, so that he can take disciplinary action against nom I think that any perent (an by taken. approach such as That superted in Para 3 of BM. ED; tel: wd: h unuice , a that each ease shd: he thelid seperatif as it arises.

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I have had B.M. E. D. Tel: Note79 repeated to

Itaifa a Jerusalem, a submit a draft tel to Haifa.

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#### DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

# FROM B.M.E.O. (CAIRO) TO FOREIGN OFFICE

No. 279.

D: 7.22 p.m. 31st July,1948.

31st July, 1948.

R: 8.40 p.m. 31st July,1943.

## CONFIDENTIAL

British deserters with Jews and Arabs.

G.H.Q. raise the question of two deserters. Corporal Franks and Private Higgs now reported captured by the Jews while serving with the Arabs. They have been approached by the International Red Cross with a view to obtaining information as to the location and conditions of these two men but are now considering the possibility of securing their return to the army authorities.

- 2. Opinion of G.H.Q. legal authorities is that no grounds exist for extradition. They have however asked whether it would be possible to approach the Jews to obtain the release of these men as a favour and to do likewise with the Arabs to get back any deserters of ours who may be employed by them.
- 3. It seems to me that it would be extremely unlikely we should meet with anything but a rebuff from the Jews and the same is highly probable with the Arabs who are at the present time harbouring considerable resentment against us. I would not recommend any approach to the Arabs, but if you wish I will sound Azzam when I see him.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]



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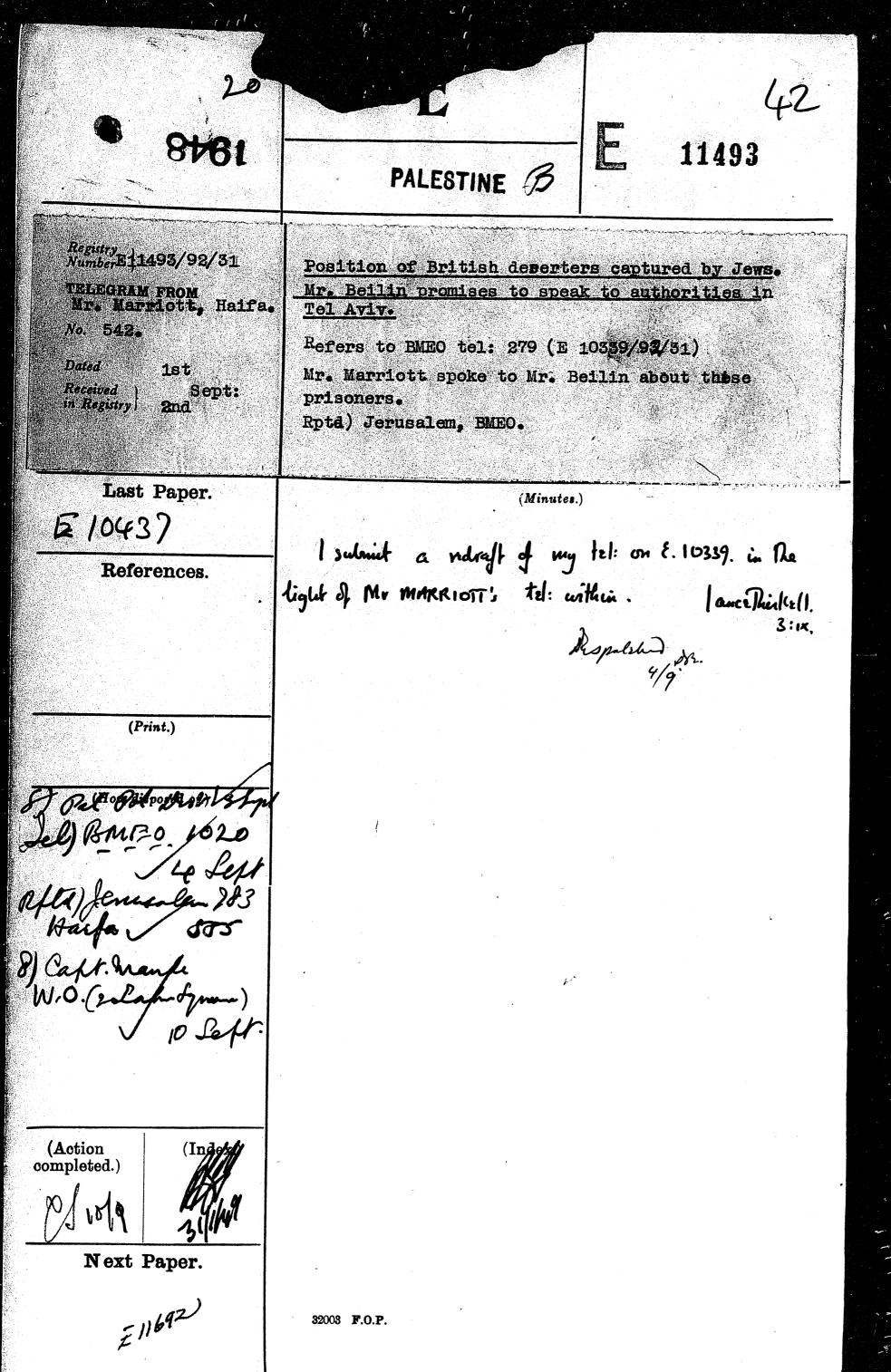
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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

# FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Marriott No. 548.

D: 6.46.p.m. September 1st, 1948. R: 8.47.p.m. September 1st, 1948.

September 1st, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem.
B. M. E. O. (Cairo).

E 11493

IMPORTANT SECRET. [5/10339 | 92/2]

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 542, repeated to Jerusalem and British Middle East Office (Cairo).

British Middle East Office (Cairo) telegram No. 279 to Foreign Office not repeated to Jerusalem.

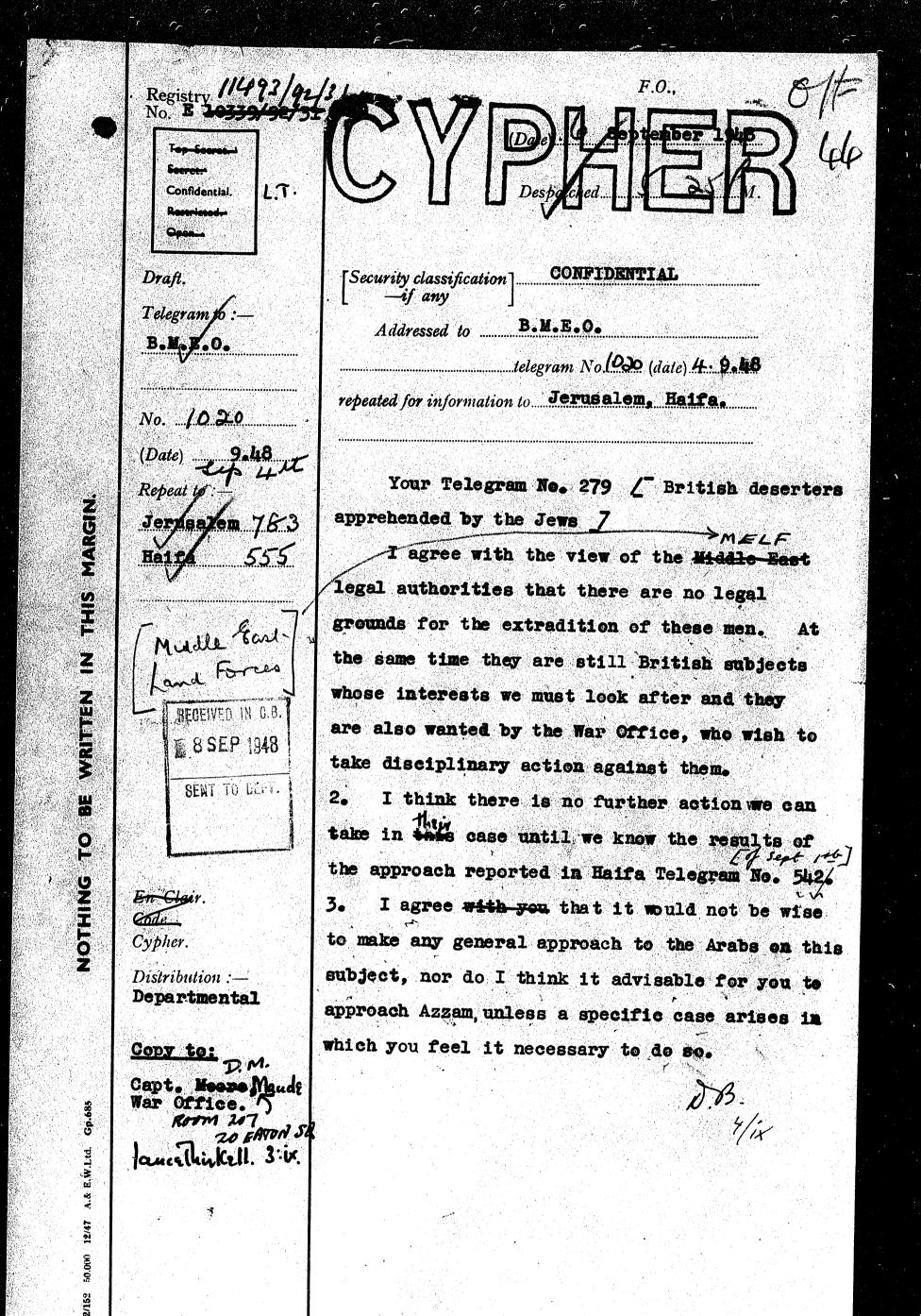
I mentioned matter of British deserters held by Jews as prisoners of war in a general way to Bellin this afternoon. He promised to ask Tel Aviv authorities whether there were any they would like to see out of the country and under what conditions.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem and British Middle East Office (Cairo) as my telegrams Nos. 189 and 289 respectively.

[Repeated to Jerusalem and B.M.E.O. (Cairo)]

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#### DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

### FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BRITISH

#### MIDDLE BAST OFFICE CAIRO

No: 1020

4th September 1948

D.5.25.p.m.6th September 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem No:783
Haifa No: 555

#### CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to British Middle Bast Office Cairo telegram
No: 1020 of 4th September repeated for information to
Jerusalem, Haifa,

Your telegram No: 279 [British deserters apprehended by the Jews].

- I agree with the view of the Middle East Land Forces legal authorities that there are no legal grounds for the extradition of these men. At the same time they are still British subjects whose interests we must look after and they are also wanted by the War Office, who wish to take disciplinary action against them.
- 2. I think there is no further action we can take in their case until we know the results of the approach reported in Haifa telegram No: 542 [of September 1st].
- 5. I agree that it would not be wise to make any general approach to the Arabs on this subject, nor do I think it advisable for you to approach Azzam, unless a specific case arises in which you feel it necessary to do so.

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21 1948 PALESTINE Registry E 11692/92/31 Ceylon and the Foreign Enlistment Act. FROM C.R.O. (comd) Letter to C.R.O. from UK High Commissioner, Colombo discusses case of an ex member of Ceylon Defence Force wishing to join the No. F. 2781/253 Egyptian Forces to defend the Holy Land. The Attorney-General, Ceylon does not 6th Dated think such applications should be forwarded. Received Sept. in Registry CEYLONESE Last Paper (Minutes.) The Singalese would do best to stick to the E 11493 advice given to them by the High Commissioner's Office, (Paragraph 2 within), and Paragraph 2 within), and References this application to the Egyptians in view of the United Nations embargo on the despatch of military volunteers to Palestine, (the more especially in view of Ceylon's application for membership of the U.N. As the High Commissioner's Office have pointed out there is nothing to stop this man from approaching the Egyptians directly should he wish to do so. The employment of the Foreign Enlistment Act is a doubtful weapon. It can, I believe, technically (Print) be applied to the present hostilities in Palestine, but we ourselves are not applying it, as its application might be invidious in view of the fact that no public warning about its application has been issued. I (How disposed of) think that the Singalese Attorney General's opinion that the Act applies in that the State of Israel is a foreign state applies with H.M.G. is an inaccurate one, in so far as H.M.G. do not consider any such state to exist. It might be worth pointing this out to th C.R.O. lance Trikell.
(L. G. Thirkell) September 11th 1948. South East Asia Department. Sent. 13 The Allomes - generali opinion is consel! What he means is that the Dewick authorities are a preije staw noth in the meaning of the Act - not for the purposes (Action (Index completed) of in tim attend law. \* Whether it is or not can only be finally established Next Paper when a case comes before the Court. E 11815 As

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D.O.3a. Foreign Africal

No. Subject. 11692

F. 2781/253. Ceylon and F

the Foreign

Enlistment Act.

Reference to previous correspondence:

With the compliments of

Mr. E.R. Sudbury

A copy has also been sent to

Commonwealth Relations Office, Downing Street,

6/9/1948

DS 51505/1/77 Im 2/48 DL

IGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE DUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH-ERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC D OFFICE, LONDON



Office of the U.K. High Commissioner, Secretariat Building, COLUMBO. 48

Bost: 2.1/10.

25th August, 1948.

Dear Omerod.

recently approached informally by the Ministry of External Affairs for advice on the action they should take in regard to a letter they had received from an ex-member of the Ceylon Defence Forces requesting them to forward to the Commanding Officer of the Egyptian military forces on application volunteering his services in defence of the Holy Land. The Ministry stated that they had consulted their legal authorities in regard to the question as to whether or not it was lanful for a Seylonese to volunteer for service in the armed forces of a foreign country, but asked our advice on the general question as to whether it would be advisable for them to forward this application to the Egyptian authorities, having in mind the fact that it would be contrary to the United Nationa precepts if they were to appear to spensor in any way an attempt to calist for service in Falestine.

We replied that in our opinion it would be unwise to forward this application since it might well be construed as sponsoring, or at any rate, assisting, an attempt to callst for service in Palestine and that enbarranting reporturations sight ensus if it leaked out in Cairo that such an application had been received through Caylon Covernment official channels, though there would seem to be nothing to stop the person concerned getting in touch direct with the Egyptian recruiting authorities himself. The Ceylon authorities have now sent us a copy of the Attorney-Coneral's opinion on the legal question involved and have told us that they have refused to forward the request. I attach below a copy of the Attorney-Ceneral's opinion. I do not imagine that there is any further action that you would wish us to take in this matter and unless I hear from you on the subject I shall assume that the view that the Ceylon authorities have formed of the natter is the correct one.

"Section 4. of the Fereign Mulistment Act penalises any person who is a British subject and who, without the licence of his hajosty; accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the Hilitary or Raval Service of any Foreign State at Wer with a Ferrigo State at peace with His Majorty. A Foreign State as defined in this Act includes any person or parsons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any foreign country. While it is no doubt true that His Medesty's Government in Ceylon has not recognised the State of Israel it would, nevertheless, appear that the State of Israel is a Foreign State within the meaning of this Act and since it is at peace with His Majosty's Government, any British subject who now emlists in the armed forces of Reypt would be consisting on offence under section & of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In the circumstances I do not think that it would be proper to forward Mr. Sallay's application to the Mgyptien authorities."

Yours sincerely,

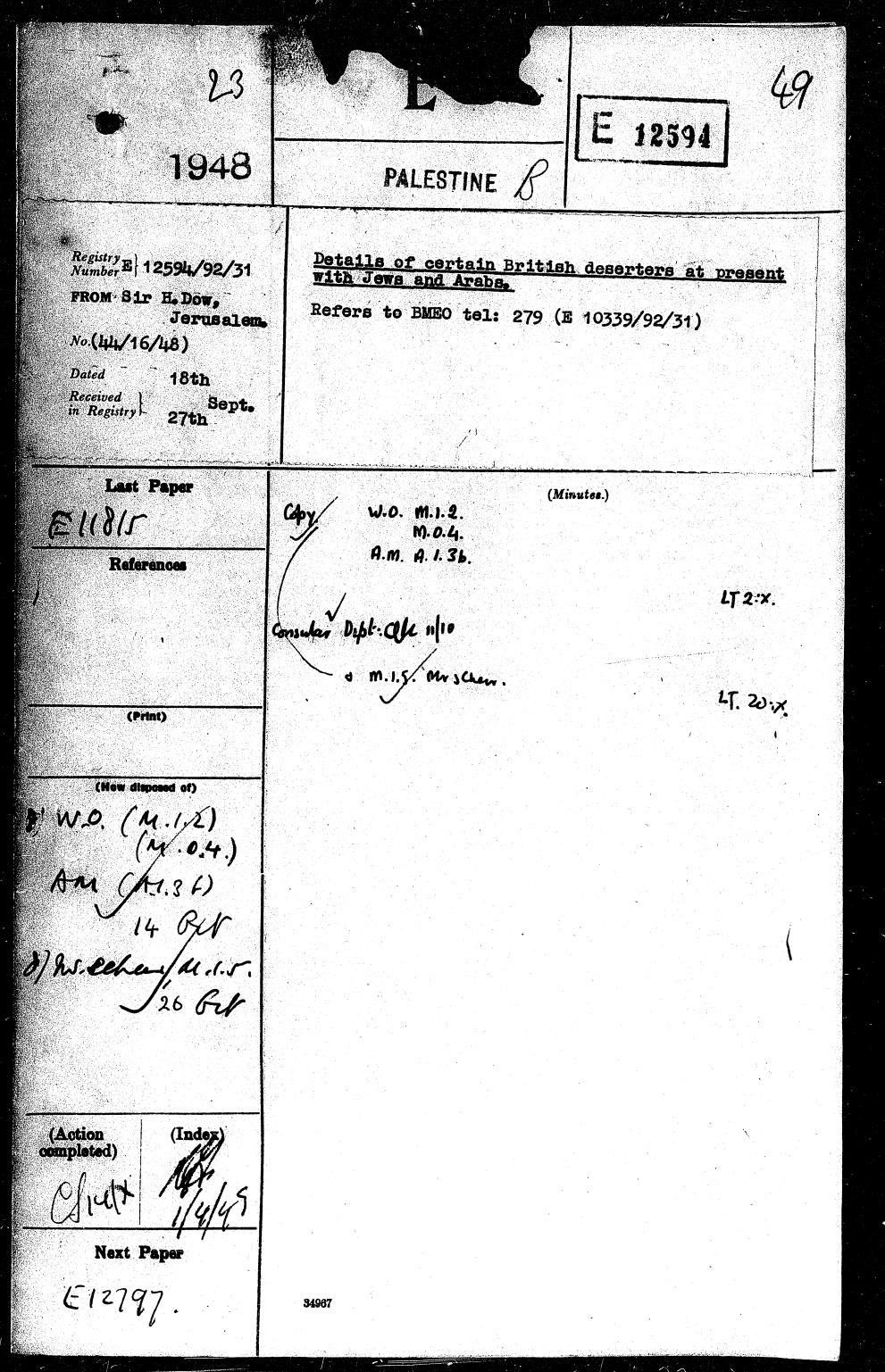
(Signed) J. B. HUNT

# PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the Department of origin under Section 3 (4) of the Public Records Act, 1958

E11815/92/31





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SECRET.

British Consulate-General. Jerusalem.

September 18th. 1948.

(44/16/48).

# SECRET

12594

Dear Department.

to our source.

The following information has been passed to us in confidence by a British source who, having regard to his position, is anxious not to get the persons of whom he speaks, into trouble. We feel, however, that you might care nevertheless to have the information on record. There is with the Jews a certain Captain Shepherd of the Suffolk Regiment who deserted to the Jews with an armoured car in the basest possible fashion. His

desertion stood him in poor stead however since the Jews collared the armoured car and interned him as a suspicious character. He, along with six other deserters from the Army who tried to join the Jews, are all said to be still interned at or near Tel Aviv but well treated. One British Army deserter, formerly with

the Jews, was captured by the Arabs. He was interviewed by Reuter's agent. He may have 'disappeared' since'. Known to be with the Arabs in the Jerusalem area for the most part serving with the irregulars, are Summers and Lines about whom we have corresponded with the Foreign Office, and also Casey, Fernhead, Willoughby, Carter, Gallagher, Callahan and Marsdon. The latter, who was in the Palestine Police C.I.D. is very high up on the Jews! list of 'war-criminals' and they frequently try to elicit information as to his whereabouts. They tried to interrogate Manson of the Diplomatic Wireless in the French Hospital somewhat roughly in the mistaken belief that he was Marsdon. Doubtless he knows a good deal about their murky pasts. There is also another Englishman with the Arab irregulars called 'Said' whose real name is not known

Another source reports that Australian born Captain John Howard of the Highland Light Infantry, who was expecting to be demobilized in Haifa about the middle of June last, is reported now to be serving as an officer in the Haganah at Tel Aviv. Howard, who made no secret of the fact during the last months of the mandate that he intended to join the Jews, was intensely disliked by his men for his openly strong pro-Jewish sentiments. He is the son of a Brigadier or Colonel who was serving at Fayyid. Same source reports, on very reliable information, that there are a large number of Canadian, Australian and British non-Jewish pilots serving in the 'Israeli' air force who are only used however as instructors. HaYarkon Street in Tel Aviv is commonly referred to by the Jews as 'English Road' because of the numbers of Britishers who frequent it.

We are sending a copy of this letter to the 6. British Middle East Office reference their telegram No. 279 to the Foreign Office.

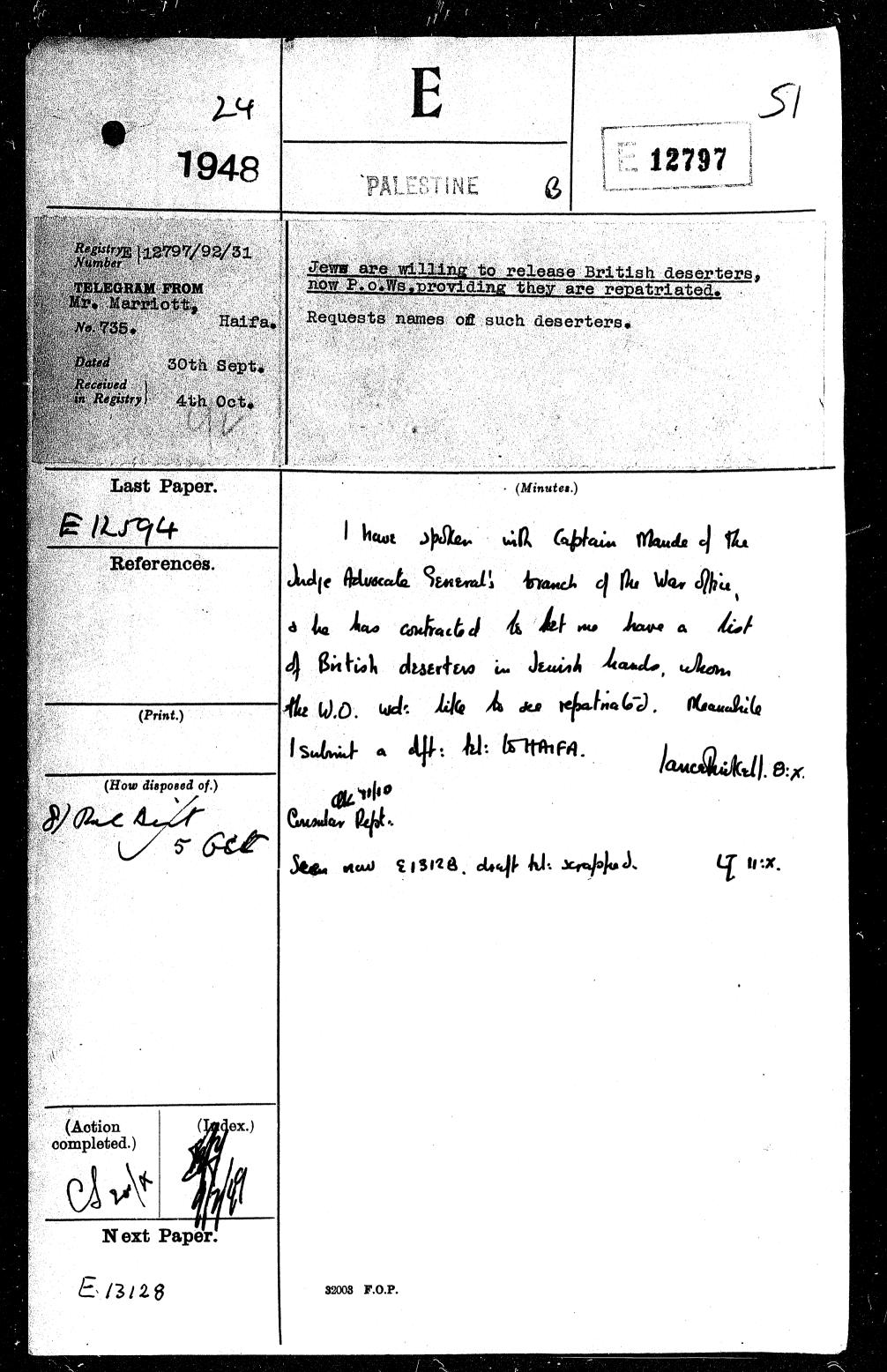
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Yours ever.

Jerusalem Consulate-General.

Consular Department, Foreign Office, London.

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F.O., Registry No. (Date) 8th October, 1948. KON XXXXXXX MANUX Despatched ..... Confidential. RECINOCELX RPEKK CONFIDENTIAL. Security classification —if any Draft. Telegram to :— HAIFA Addressed to ...... HAIFA ...telegram No..... B.M.E.O. repeated for information to. (Date) Repeat to :-Your telegram No 735. British Deserters B.M.E.O. in the hands of the Jews. You might start with Corporal Franks and Private Higgins who form the subject of B.M.E.O's original telegram/ Please let me know what success you have and whether you can make arrangements for their repatriation. I shall let you have the names of further cases when and as they come to my notice and presume that B.M.E.O. will do likewise. Cypher. Distribution :-Departmental. Copy to:-Capt. D.M. Maude, War Office.

마이 경기를 보고 있다. 그런 보이 보고 있는 것이 되었다. 그런 보이 되었다. 그런 보니 되었다. 그런 보이 되었다		371	PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE Reference:-
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## DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

## FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Marriott No. 735 D. 4. 22 pm 30th September, 1948 R. 7. 37 pm 30th September, 1948

30th September, 1948. Repeated to Jerusalem.

### CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 735 of September 50th and to B.M.E.O. (Cairo) repeated to Jerusalem.

Reference B.M.E.O. (Cairo) telegrams regarding the release of deserters now prisoners of war the Jewish authorities state that in principle they are willing to release them. There may be objections in individual cases or special conditions may be attached. The only condition made so far is that the men should be sent from here to British territory and not (repeat not) to an 'enemy' country.

2. If I can be supplied with the names for passing to the Jewish authorities they will make a decision on each case.

Foreign Office please pass B.M.E.O. (Cairo) 196 and Jerusalem 328.

[Repeated to B.M.E.O. (Cairp) and Jerusalem].
[Copy sent to M.E. Secretariat].

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PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC
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25		54
1948	PALESTINE B	13128
Registry E  5128/92/51 TELEGRAM FROM Mr. Marriott, No.781. Haifa.  Dated 8th Received Oct. in Registry 9th	Names of 6 British Army desc willing to release.  Refers to Haifa tel: 735 (E)  Jewish authorities have been these men. Asks where are the	L2797/92/31) , n asked to release
Last Paper.  F/2797  References.	(Minutes.)  Ripsoh) to B.M.S.O.  Copy to Cap) D.M. Mando. W.D.	
(Print.)		ear men shd be sent 4. 11:x.
(How disposition)  P) Mc Bet (4/CE13127/375/31) Fe11		
Joseph March. 120ct. 8) Palestine State 120ct. (46 513219/8/31).		
(Action completed.)		
Next Paper	<b>**</b>	
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En Clair

#### FILES

## FROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Marriott. No. 781.

D: 6.13 p.m.8th October, 1948.

8th October, 1948.

R: 8.02 p.m.8th October, 1948.

My telegram No. 735. E 12797 (92/3)

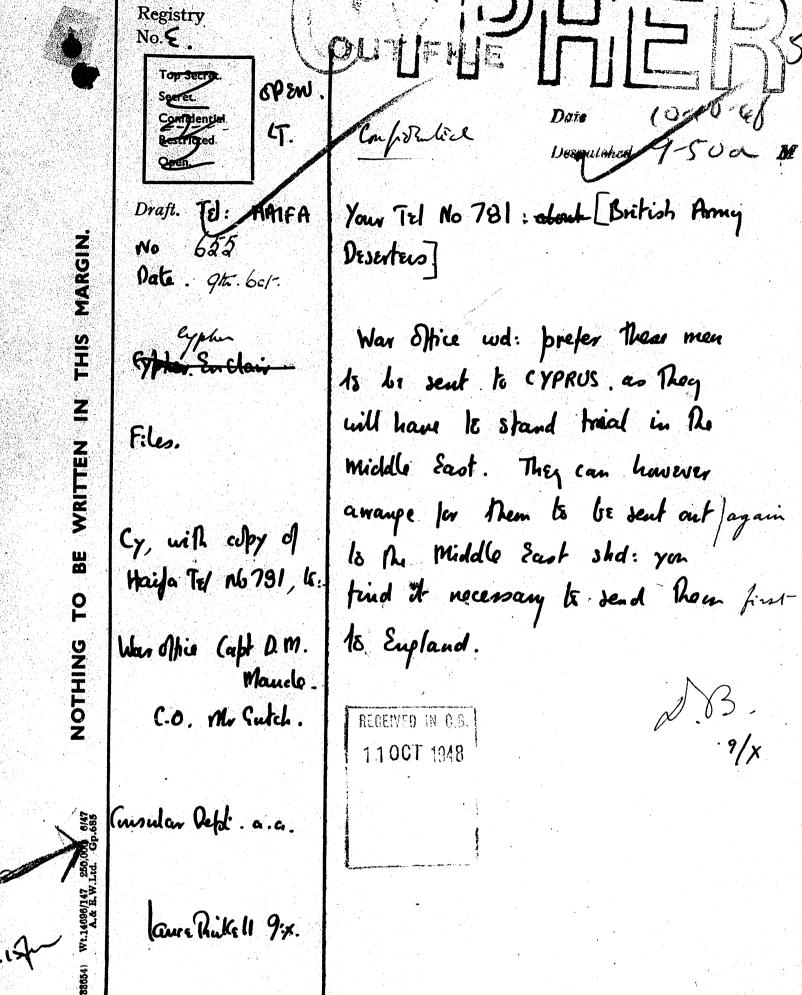
Letters have now been received through International Red Cross from Corporal Samuel Franks. No. 5122480 and Private Raymond Higgs No. 14184553 both Royal Warwicks. Driver Harold Lever. No. 21041632. R.A.S.C. 258 Company. Gunner A.P. Hart. No. 19100729 and G.E. Smethurst. No. 14475221. Both 6th Field Regiment R.A. Private J. Simpson No. 14443041. lst Battalion, K.O.S.B.

- 2. First two deserted in Jerusalem on 18th April. Next three from Haifa on 16th April. Last from Sarafand on 4th May.
- 3. Authorities have been asked to release them for repatriation to British territory where should they be sent?

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

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Cypher/OTP CONFIDENTIAL

FILES

57

# FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO HALFA

No. 655

9th October, 1948, D. 9.50 a.m. 10th October, 1948.

# CONTRAD MANAGEMENT

Your telegram No. 781 [British Army Deserters].

War Office would prefer these men to be sent to Cyprus as they will have to stand trial in the Middle East. They can however arrange for them to be sent out again to the Middle East should you find it necessary to send them first to England.

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371

PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE

68628

211 13362 1948 Israeli press report that 2 Britons will be tried for serving in Jewish forces. Registry E13362/92/31 TELEGRAM FROM MFA Hebrew press digest of 11th Oct. Mr. O'Leary, No. 820. Haifa, 14th Dated Oct. Received in Registry) Last Paper. (Minutes.) P.R. News. W.O. E 13136 References. At tiest sight I shed: say that this report had no foundation whatsoever. It is just possible however that it might refer to British Among (Print.) deserters who fought in Palestine, but even These wd: be tried for desertion rather than to sensing (How disposed of.) W.O. (p. R. News) with Re Jewish Army. lance THIRKELL. 16:X 19 6ct Mr ENGS.
Neuro Rept: NAMB The question as w wereter the provision of the Facien Linksmen. au would apply in respect of reve hoshlikes in Palestine . 6 as OVER (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

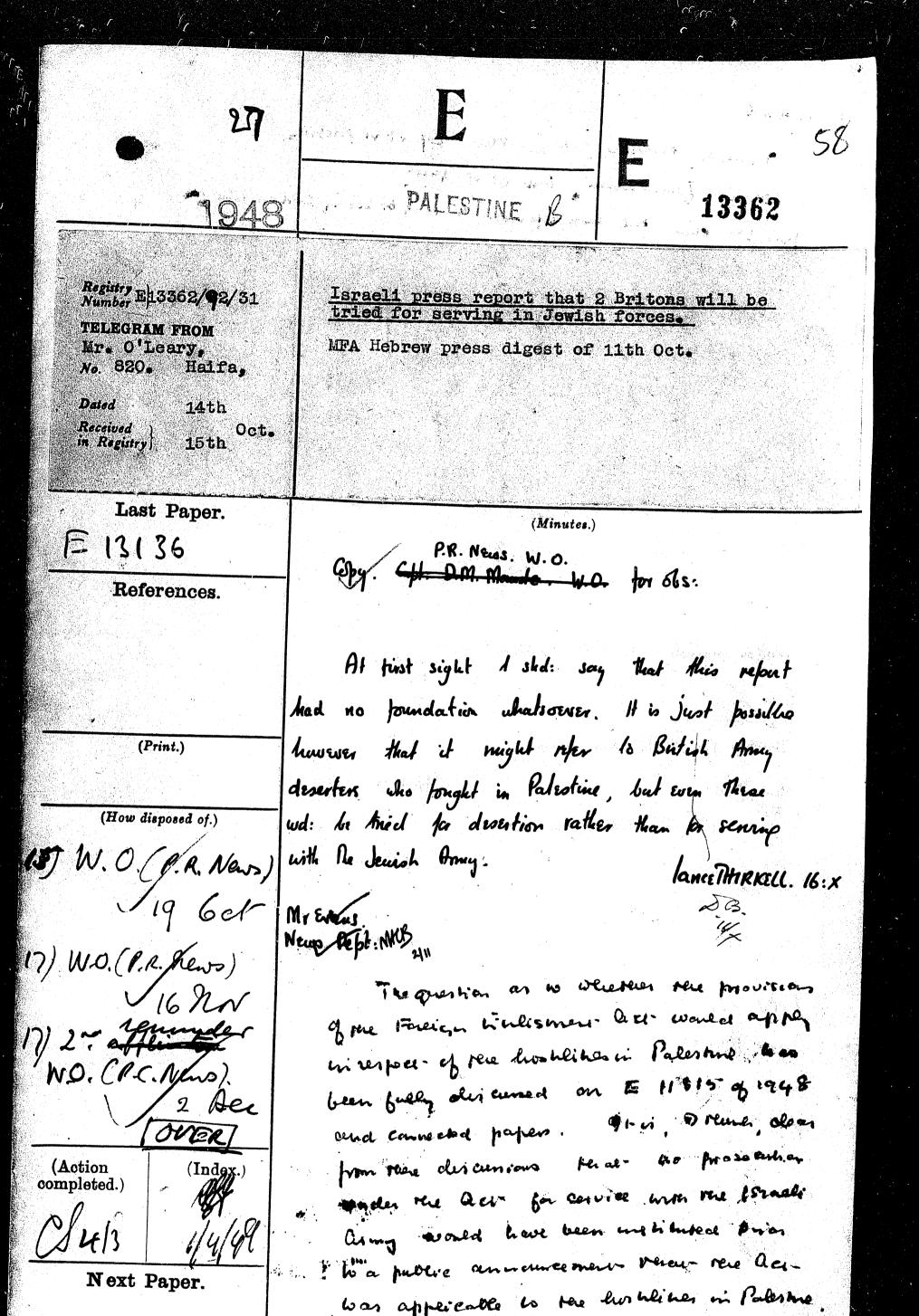
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been made. of ruents, presentes. Man their report or probable. Without boundation & but u " vi fuse. possible that the new referred to may be serving soldiers who are being build by comer-mustime for alles him 17) de led dekt Which is an offence Under Section 12 of 120 army act. Joyce a. c. Couster elp DH) P. R. News (b)
Wor Office

Ag; Jan: (GUTTERIDOLE) Mr Thinkell It seems that W.O. has not commented. You my ear to remned than. D. Balfun Written runnident to W.O. (P.R. News) + 47.18:xi. Author 17. W.O. P. R. Wews apain + 4.1: \*4 17. W. P.K. News unce more + 4. 12:xii 17. WO P.R 10003 J. II:i.

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En Clair

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION.

ROM HAIFA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

1 C please

Mr. 0'Leary No. 820 D. 1.25 p.m. 14th October 1948 R. 3.45 p.m. 14th October 1948

14th October 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

B.M.E.O. Cairo.

United Nations General Assembly Paris

(U.K. Del.) Saving.

U.K. Delegation New York Saving.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 820 of October 14th repeated for information to Jerusalem.

B.M.E.O. Calro and Saving to United Nations General Assembly Paris (U.K.Del.) and United Kingdom Delegation New York.

Following is "M.F.A." digest of Hebrew daily press

A report from London states that two young Britons are shortly to be brought for trial for having served with the Israeli army. British legal experts believed that they will be acquitted as a man cannot be punished for serving with the army of a State that has not been recognised. Hamashkif.

Foreign Office please pass Saving to United Nations General Assembly Paris (U.K. Del). and U.K. Delegation New York as my telegrams Nos. 661 and 173.

[Repeated Saving to United Nations General Assembly Paris (U.K. Del.) and U.K. Delegation New York].

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OCT 1948

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WHI 9400 Ext 1660



PRNews(b), The War Office, Room 061, London, S.W.1.

21st January, 1949.

INDEXED

13362/92/31

Dear Sir,

Foreign Office Letter No.

13362/92/31.

Reference the attached, could you possibly send us a copy of the original letter referred to as one does not appear to have been received in this branch.

This is the first reminder we have had regarding this matter.

Yours faithfully,

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

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		Reference:-		I CE	PUBLIC RECORD. OFFICE	RECOR	)LIC	PUE			1

Jor the attention of P.A. News.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote

No. E13362/92/31

and address not to any person by name, but

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

314 Reminder

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs presents his compliments to

the Under Screen of State for

and is directed by the Secretary of State

to enquire whether an answer may

shortly be expected to the Foreign Office

letter No. 13362/92/of the 19th October 1948

respecting Israeli press report that two

Britons will be tried for serving

in Jepish forces.

PR New 12th January, 1949.

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Registry No. E15362/92/9 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1. OUT FILE January, 1949. + ~45 6 Sir, I am directed etc. to refer to your Draft Letter letter of the 21st January, which bore no reference number and to enclose a copy of Haifa telegram 820 of the 14th October, 1948, which was first addressed to you on the P.R. News (6) 19th October for observations and about (Noom 061) which reminders were sention the 20th November, 7th December and the 1st January at of which must have presume buy gaze seriner. I am to add that not much importance now attaches to this question but that

and (question of the face)

nevertheless sections several of the file file of this selection in this

selection water you may have to make on this

to a circuit. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant RECEIVED IN DIVISION. **写.27**:i · 28 JAH1949 DESTITUTED.

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29th January, 1949.

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Tour obedient Servent.

(594) B.A.B. 3 unosos

The Under Secretary of State,

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EASTERN DEPARTMENT E 1948 14422 PALESTINE Mr. Creech Jones' proposal to recommend reduction Registry E14422/92/31 Number of sentences at present being served in England by three ex Palestine policemen. FROM Mr. Creech Jones to Mr. Bevin. (C. 6.) Copy of letter to Home Secretary of 5th November, giving details of proposal and case histories of No. -G. Ross, G.A. Stephenson, A.E. Akehurst. Dated 5th Requests comments. Received in Registry 10th Last Paper (Minutes.) E14214 I think the clemency advocated by the Colonial Office in favour of these three prisoners is justified. References It is not really our business but we know that the conditions during the final months of the British evacuation were inevitably confused. That is perhaps some excuse for the disappearance of these Palestine policemen, who were due to be disbanded in any case. In the Secretary of State's absence, I submit a draft to the Colonial Secretary from the Parliamentary Under Secretary. (Print) Ar Evans from Lys Beith pm ho hagen (J.G.S. Beith) 11th November 1948. l'am not sure that I agree, any aspects of the matter which really concern us. Remission of sentence would of course be (Action completed) (Index) attached by the Fers.

E14424

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64 S. Alagers.
M. W. Myff
GOLONIAL OFFICE, M. B. Marvi CHURCH HOUSE,

GREAT SMITH STREET, S.W.T.

5th November, 1948.

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Chuter Ede about three ex-Palestine Constables who are at present serving sentences of imprisonment in this country.

I shall be glad to learn whether you have any comments to offer in the matter.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P. PUBLIC RECORD.

Colonial Office,

5th November, 1948.

I have recently had under review the cases of the three ex-Pelestine Constables - George Ross, Gedfrey Alen Stephensen and Arthur Edward Alehuret - who were removed to this country under the provisions of the Colonial Prisoners Removel Act, 1864. (Ross Office papers 988,986 refer).

These three prisoners were sentenced by a Military Court at Helfe to terms of 10 and 7 years imprisonment to rea comparyently. The attached note gives particulars of the offences for which they were convicted and the circumstances attending their trial at Helfe.

Shortly before the conviction of these men, a civilian - Henry Martin Distont (a British subject) was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment, and three British Commission to 6 years each for attempting to call arms to Arche. Arrangements had been made to remove these four prisonmen to this sountry at the sent time as Rose, Stephenson and Akaharet, but they escaped from Acro Geol before they could be removed. Although two of these four was are now in the United Kingdom and the others are understood to contemplate coming here, my lageal edvisors share the view indicated in the Home Office letter of the 87th August that they commet now be receptured. I agree of course that the fact that there men are at large and commet be appeared in legally irrelevant so far as the cases of the men under review are concormed, but at the same time I feel that it must be borne in mind.

There are, so far as I can see, no political issues involved new that the Mandate in Palestine has been terminated and the Jewish "state" set up. Mersover, the deterrent aspect of the sentences on members

The Right Honourable J. Chuter Me. M.P.

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RIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE ODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH-PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RD OFFICE, LONDON relevance. Maring regard therefore to all the elevance. I feel that I should now recommend to his helpful that the contenues imposed on these three can check to reduced and my view is a restaurant of the restaurant industry each contenues to two record of this reducing each contenues to two record of which should cover months: here was sometime of the mariter, increased to the final contains in the mariter, about a glad to knew whether you have any comments to offer.

per consider that I should make any statement in the loves when a final depicton is reached and, if so, wast toom such a statement should take. You will be made of shows that questions have already been soled in relationant about the case. I gather that your proofice is against any discussion in Parliament about advise tendered to His Majorty on the emercise of the postogetive of parliam.

There is one further point on which I should like your styles. Since it would be in second with releasing practice to inform the prisoners immediately of any remission, I assume that there would be no expension, when the time comes, to my asking you to arrange to inform these three men accordingly.

I am conding copies of this letter to Bevin and Shinwell in case they have any comments.

(Sgd. ) A. CREECH JONES.

71/68628

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## The Men Concerned

George Ross (23), Gedfrey Alan Etephenson (21), and Arthur Edward Akehurst (20).

### War Service

The three men had previous wer service before joining the Palestine Police, Ross and Akehurst in the Army and Stephenson in the Navy.

#### Desertion

The three men were officially reported as having described from the Palestine Police, although no charge on this ground was brought.

### Appresionation

The three prisoners were captured by the Palestine Security Forces together with an Arab during an Arab attack on the Jewish Colony of Neve Yeagov on the 18th March. They were then in presention of an Armouned Car and two Bran Gune, the property of the Palestine Government. Ross was identified as having been concepned with the stealing of the par.

Charges and Trial

The three men were tried before a Military Court on board M.T. "Coean Vigour" at Haifa on the 23md-24th March. The charges were:-

- (1) Discharging firearms contrary to Regulation 58(a) of the Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945
- (2) Carrying firearms ammunition and explosives contrary to Regulation 58(c) of the Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945,
- (3) Having in pessession firearm accourrements being the property of the Government of Palestine contrary to Regulation 145(1)(d) of the Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations,

/Verdick

# Verdiet of Court and Sentences

The three men were found not guilty on first charge, but guilty on second and third charges.

They were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on the second charge and to 7 years imprisonment on the third charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

The sentences were confirmed by the G.C.C. British Troops, Palestine.

## Note on Trial

An Arab barrister initially represented the accused.

After arraignment on the first charge to which the men pleaded not guilty, their Arab counsel asked for adjournment before proceeding to the second and third charges, as he did not feel he should take the responsibility of defending them as they were helping the cause of his own people, and asked that the Court should great them an opportunity of finding British counsel. He complained that in any case he had not been given time to prepare his case or contact British counsel. The three British men all stated they would prefer to be defended by British counsel, but Mr. Weston Saunders, the British counsel suggested, declined to accept the defence,

As the Arab counsel still felt that British counsel should be obtained he asked for an adjournment of the Court for 10 days in order to obtain such counsel from South Africa. This was opposed by the presecution "for reasons of security of presecution witnesses". It was stated that it would have involved dispersal of these witnesses. The court felt unable to grant the adjournment

Subsequently the Arab counsel requested permission from the Court to withdraw from the case. This was granted.

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Registry No.

B. A. B. B.

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Draft:

The Colonial

Secretary.

Mr Keddawaz

from

Mr. Mayhew

FOREIGN OFFICE, s.W.1.

November, 1948.

#### CONFIDENTIAL

You were good enough to send the Foreign Secretary in a letter of 5th November a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Chuter Ede about three ex-Palestine constables who are at present serving sentences of imprisonment in this country.

In the absence of the Foreign Secretary I am writing to say that we have no comments on the legal issues involved or on the principle of the matter. It is clear however that the action which you propose would, if it became known, cause a good deal of comment and criticism in certain quarters. We therefore feel that it might be better if the action were not taken during the present acute phase of the Palestine question but were postponed for say a month. We also feel that if it is possible to avoid a public statement when the action is taken, this would be desirable.

> Cum (Sgd.) C. P. MAYHEW. 22/x1

214422/92/31. Confidentiel.

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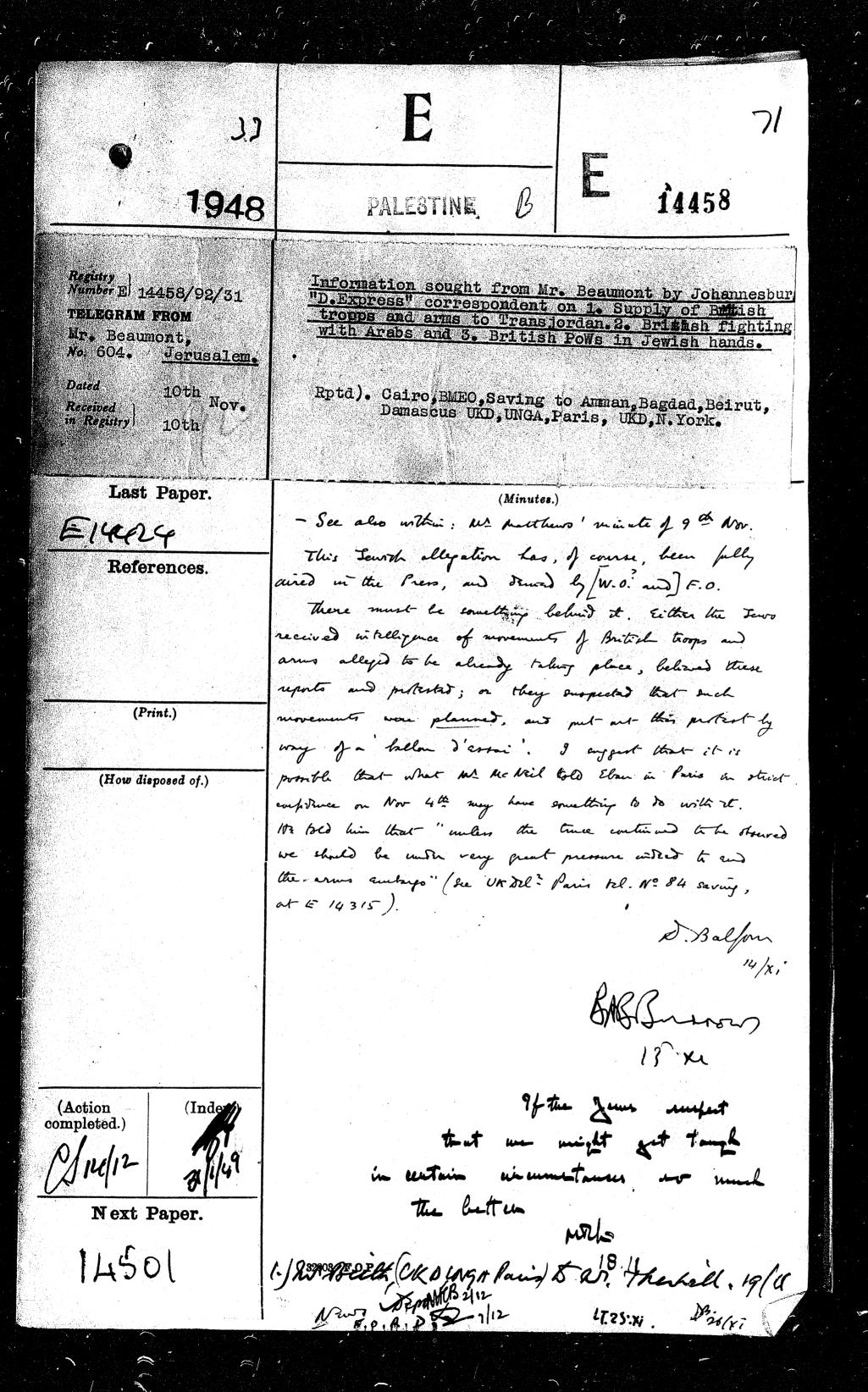
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(Sgd.) C. P. MAYHEW.

(Parliamentary Under-Secretary).

The Right Honourable A. Creech-Jones, M.P.

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Mr. Balfour

The following is the text of a latter sent by the Israeli Foreign Office to Dr. Paul Month, personal representative of the acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine:

"Reports have reached my Government in recent days concerning the arrival in Transjordan of not inconsiderable numbers of British troops. It is learned further that some of these troops have now reached parts of Palestine.

If these reports should prove well-founded, my Government would take a most serious view of so bold an intervention by a foreign power. I am accordingly directed to request you to have this matter investigated without delay by United Nations Military Observers serving with the Arab Legion, and let me know the results of your inquiry".

The Associated Press have received unofficial information that the British troops came from Mafrak and Aqaba, and also that the British have asked for the use of monasteries in the Jerusalem region for barracks. These monasteries have been used to house Arab refugees. This report said it was believed that this request has been granted and the monasteries have been taken over by the British. This information also says that arms shipments, reportedly for Transjordan, have arrived at Aqaba recently, including tanks of all classes, as well as other arms and military equipment for Iraq and Transjordan. The shipments to Iraq are said to include Fury fighter bombers.

> Peter Matthews. News Department, 9th November, 1948.

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## DIPLOMATIC DISTRIBUTION

# FROM JERUSALEM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Beaumont.
No. 604.

D: 10.33 a.m. 10th November 1948.

10th November, 1948.

R: 11.38 a.m. 10th November, 1948.

Repeated to: Cairo,

B.M.E.O.(Cairo), Amman Saving, Begdad Saving, Beirut Saving, Damascus Saving, U.N.General Assem

U.N. General Assembly Paris (U.K.Del.) Saving. U.K. Delegation New York Saving.

#### IMPORTANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 604 of 10th November 1948 repeated for information to Cairo and B.M.E.O. (Cairo) and Saving to Amman, Bagdad, Beirut, Damascus, U.N.General Assembly Paris (U.K.Delegation), and U.K.Delegation New York.

An individual called Stickel claiming to represent the Johannesburg Daily Express asked me this morning by telephone whether I could confirm or deny that British arms were being supplied to Transjordan and British troops arriving there. I replied that I believed that this had already been subject of an official denial by the War Office reported by the B.B.C. yesterday. He told me that these reports were circulated by high Jewish authorities and asked whether I thought they were evidence of a Jewish desire 'to break with Britain'. I suggested that he put this question to the high Jewish authorities' themselves and added that the reports did not appear to be circulating elsewhere than in the Jewish areas.

- 2. He then asked whether British subjects who had been captured by Jews while fighting for the Arabs would be proceeded against legally by the British Government for fighting for a foreign country. I replied that I thought there were British subjects fighting on both sides, probably more on the Jewish side, and that doubtless they would all receive the same treatment at the hands of the British Government, but I was not aware what that treatment would be.
- 3. He asked me finally whether these British subjects. Prisoners in Jewish hands, were in touch with me. I replied that in some cases they had contacted me through the International Red Cross. In reply to his question whether he could quote me on this, I said there was no objection.

Cairo please pass to B.M.E.O. as my telegram No. 123. Foreign Office please pass Sawing to U.M.General Assembly Paris (U.K.Del.) and U.K.Delegation New York as my telegrams Nos. 11 and 21 respectively. [Repeated Saving to U.N.G.A.Paris (U.K.Del.) and U.K.Del. New York]

371/68628

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UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS.

7, AYENUE D'IÉNA, PARIS Increquisity 19th November, 1948. CM)

Des Line, INDEXED:

You asked me on November 19th whether I could secure a copy of a communication said to have been sent by the Jewish authorities to the United Nations representative, Mehl, on November 9th about the alleged presence of British troops in Palestine and the supply of British arms to Transjordan.

I asked Reedman about this and he said that he vaguely recollected the communication but that the Secretariat had taken the view that the allegations contained in it were so veiled and indirect that no action was required. The communication has not been circulated as a United Nations paper.

Reedman agreed with me that the best reply to any enquiries would be to say that, as the United Nations Secretariat had not thought fit to pass on the communication to us, we have not been in a position to take cognizance of the Jewish allegations.

your ever Jun Beitg

L. Thirkell, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office, 8.W. 1.